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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LABOR'S FIGHT.

Business Is Rapidly Becoming Paralyzed in the West.

MOST CHICAGO LINES TIED UP

The Northwestern Has to Hold Its Passenger Trains in the Depot.

DEBS SAYS THE STRIKERS WILL WIN

Slaughter House Lay Off 13,000 Men at One Clip.

THERE IS NOTHING FOR THEM TO DO

Thousands of Cattle Are Held Up On the Roads—500 Passengers Stuck in One Place.

Chicago, July 2.—The striking railroad men and sympathizing citizens at Blue Island derided and defied an injunction issued by the United States court today and treated 300 law officers of the state and federal government in the same way.

Tonight the mob is in undisputed possession of the property of the Rock Island and Railroad Company. The employer of the brick yards in this vicinity numbering 1,000 men, will be on a strike tomorrow in sympathy with the American Railway Union boycott, and the Rock Island strikers particularly. Most of the brickyard men went out tonight, and will increase the size and danger of the mob tomorrow morning.

The forces of special deputy marshals and sheriffs sent here are promised by their commander as practically useless, and by the strikers as arrant cowards, hiding behind cars and in them, for fear of being hurt. The police officers of the town and the authorities have conspired not only to render all the aid in their power to the strikers, without getting in the meshes of the law, but also to starve the civil officers by refusing them food and threatening to boycott any one who supplies it.

Early in the day the mob became riotous, and only the discretion displayed by United States Marshal Arnold and Chief Deputy Liebrandt prevented a bloody conflict between the forces of law and order and those massed here for the purpose of keeping the Rock Island tracks blockaded to traffic as long as Pullman cars are run for the railroad company.

Military a Necessity.

The presence of militia or of United States soldiers from Fort Sheridan is requisite to open the Rock Island line and keep it open. The strikers have no more respect for the authority of the deputy sheriffs and marshals than they have for the railroad property or the officials of the company who have been here all day trying to get trains moved.

United States Marshal Arnold proceeded to Blue Island early this evening and served notice on the strike leaders of the injunction granted by the federal court. The news quickly spread among the men, and since it has become generally known, affairs at Blue Island are much more quiet.

No attempts have been made by the railroad up to 8:45 o'clock p.m. to move trains, but it is thought that an attempt will be made before long.

Packing Houses Shut Down.

As a result of the general tie-up of the stockyards-railroads, 6,000 men and 400 girls employed in the big packing houses were laid off this morning. During the early morning the Burlington road succeeded in bringing in five trains of live stock, each train containing thirty cars. The receipts for live stock at 9 o'clock were 8,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs and about 2,000 sheep, and these were killed today for local consumption. No coal has been received at the stock yards since last Thursday, and orders were issued this morning for a general clean up preparation to shutting down the packing houses tonight.

At noon 7,000 more employees of the packing houses were laid off, making fully 80 per cent of the employees now out. There is nothing for them to do, and the houses have shut down indefinitely.

The report telegraphed from Des Moines, Ia., that General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, had ordered all employees of the stock yards to strike this morning, is laughed at by the officials of this district. None of the 30,000 employees are organized or belong to any labor organization, and it is doubtful if they would strike, as the whole plant will close tonight.

The Burlington road has 46 cars of live stock on the road between Chicago and Galesburg, and the Rock Island has 20,000 head of live stock in pasture at Genesee, Ill. The Northwestern road reports having 8,000 head in pasture a few miles east of Clinton.

A Strike on the "L."

The Chicago and Northwestern was to-night added to the list of railroads on which traffic has been temporarily abandoned. This means practically a tie up for the road, as the firemen are members of the American Railway Union and the engineers are brotherhood men. The reason of the strike is that the "L" Company is using coal hauled in by the Pan Handle railroad, which is now under the ban of the boycott.

Employees of the Lake Street "L" are holding a meeting tonight for the purpose of organizing, and if necessary joining in the strike. It was announced at headquarters tonight that the men would probably strike tomorrow if requested to do so by the union officials.

The Strikers Enjoined.

United States District Attorney Milchrist has completed an omnibus bill for an injunction against the strikers. It is of the most sweeping character ever drawn and

covers thirty-seven pages of legal case.

Judge Woods and Grosscup, who respectively arrived from Indiana and Ohio this morning, in chambers examined the documents and after a two hours conference referred it back to the United States attorney for some material amendment.

Attorney General Oney wires that the bill is to be drawn under the provisions of the interstate commerce act, which will make it sweeping in the extreme. Judge Woods said after the conference at noon: "The bill will be as broad as the continent and the order of the court will correspond."

The United States court has granted the omnibus injunction prayed for by the railroads. It is a double-header and applies to the interference of all trains crossing state lines that come under the operations of the interstate commerce act. Under the jurisdiction of Judge Woods it can be put into operation throughout Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Five hundred copies of the injunction have been made and will be served on Debs, Howard and the directors of the American Railway Union at once.

United States Marshal Arnold telegraphed this morning from Blue Island, on the Rock Island road, to Attorney General Oney, at Washington, saying that the largest force he could command would be inadequate to cope with the situation there and asking him to request the secretary of war to issue orders for the troops at Fort Sheridan to move on the scene of trouble. Marshal Arnold also sent a dispatch to District Attorney Milchrist telling him what he had done and asking him to back up the request for troops. Milchrist sent the desired telegram, and another of like import was sent to the attorney general by the lawyers for the railroad companies.

Chief of Police Brennan had calls from the General Managers' Association early this morning for men to be sent to the Eastern Illinois railroad, at Thirty-fourth street, and for the Lake Shore road, at Root street. The details were made as requested. Mr. Brennan said emphatically this morning, that any one within the city limits who wanted to work would be accorded police protection against the strikers. The police department has 1,500 men detailed for duty at depots, freight-house crossings and switching points.

Chief Brennan said that the reports of tearing up tracks in various parts of the city had been thoroughly investigated, but did not turn out to be true. He received frequent word from his subordinates that the tracks and crossings were well patrolled and that no violence was being attempted. Six Grand Trunk passenger trains are in the yards at Battle Creek, and at least 500 passengers are waiting to get out. The yards are blocked with freight and passenger cars.

The Grand Trunk shopmen went out this morning, and the large threshing machine works closed down tonight. The authorities have closed all the saloons. The Grand Trunk has cancelled all its trains on the Chicago division out of Port Huron, Michigan, on account of the suspension of traffic west of Battle Creek. All freight trains have been abandoned on the Hannibal and Decatur branch of the Wabash, and all passenger trains are very late.

The Missouri Pacific shops at Fort Scott, Kan., have been closed down on account of the strike.

What President Debs Says.

The National Association of Street Railway Employees wired us that it will do everything possible to help us, said President Debs today. "The president of the Seamen's Union came here today and reported that his organization was perfectly willing to obey an order for a walk-out. A committee of the Standard Oil employees in this city also came to us. They stand ready to quit work. The Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago has given us assurance that it will order a general strike at our request. This would paralyze the industries of the town, but we have no intention of doing such a thing. Just as long as we can, we shall confine this to the railroads. This forenoon I issued an order tying up the remainder of the Denver and Rio Grande system. This was in response to urgent entreaties from Colorado. The Rio Grande is now crippled from A to Z. We feel encouraged at the outlook today, and shall fight on with renewed hope and confidence in our ultimate victory."

Mr. Debs' attention was called to the rumors that have been in circulation for the past two days to the effect that negotiations looking to a settlement of the strike were being conducted between himself and Mr. Studebaker, for the Pullman company, he declined to answer the direct question, but consented to outline the terms upon which the officers of the union would settle the strike.

"First," he said, "we will settle with the Pullman company upon any terms that the employees of the company may desire. We will settle with the railroads on the condition that they restore their striking employees to their former place. We want the settlement to take place with all the corporations at once, however. This is a general fight between employees and corporations. The middle people and the working people are with us. I have telegrams from the master workmen of the Knights of Labor and the president of the Street Railway Employers' Association, in which they offer to strike. The labor organizations of the city are practically all with us. I may say, however, that for the present I do not intend to strike beyond the railroads. But, in time, we will tie up the industries of the city if the corporations we are fighting do not settle with us on a proper basis."

The North Western Tied Up.

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while there was no mistaking their feeling of sympathy, they were not inclined to take decisive action as members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Finally two halls were secured. Each meeting was addressed by President Debs and other American Railway Union officers and by the leaders of the engineers and firemen. The latter agreed to strike, and at 8 o'clock tonight when the Northwestern fast Milwaukee train was made up no fireman could be found to take his place in the cab. The engineer refused to work with a non-union fireman, and the train was abandoned.

The engineers at their meeting passed strong resolutions declaring their determination not to work with non-union crews. The Pan Handle passenger, due to leave at 8:30 o'clock p.m., was derailed in the upper Canal street yards tonight. The train, going at a fair rate of speed, went through an open switch, and two cars were thrown to the edge of the river bank. No passengers were injured. The road is completely blocked at this point by the wreck. The marine engineers and firemen and linemen met tonight and organized an auxiliary body for the purpose of joining in the American Railway Union strike and tying up the lake vessels in order to shut off the supply of ice and coal by water.

Closed at Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., July 2.—At noon today the Santa Fe shops in this city were closed for an indefinite period. The responsibility for their closing rests somewhat on the managers of the American Railway Union and those of the railroad. At the meeting last night the American Railway Union members in Topeka of nearly 1,000 in a set of resolutions ordered its members to quit work at noon today. The order was generally given out and the strike was expected. Shortly after 10 o'clock, however, the following order appeared on the walls of the "Block House": "These shops will be closed at noon today, July 2, for an indefinite period."

"JOHN PLAYER."

"Superintendent of Machinery."

Wouldn't Agree to It.

St. Louis, July 2.—An effort was made by the Mobile and Ohio officials today to lift the boycott so far as it affected that road, especially at Cairo, Ill., but it failed.

Asst. General Manager C. Mann, placed before the American Railway Union director, George P. Kern, documents from the striking Mobile and Ohio men certifying that they were willing to return to work, provided Kern approved the railroad officials having agreed to discontinue using Pullman cars. After considerable discussion, Directors Kern and Ellrott declined to approve the plan, partly because they feared trickery by the railroad and partly because of fears of a misconception by other strikers of the return of the men.

On the Rock Island.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 2.—A meeting of the railway men was held last night and it was decided that if Pullman cars were not taken off the Rock Island trains at once, a strike would be declared on that road to-morrow. Two committees of the American Railway Union are now in the city, and it is believed among railroad men that a strike will be ordered on as many as four roads tomorrow. No perishable goods are being shipped here or at any point of the road.

The Vanderbilts to Be Tied Up.

Cleveland, O., July 2.—President Debs has decided the Vanderbilts roads, the Lake Shore and the Big Four, tied up at this point, but it will not occur until after a meeting to be held Thursday night. One of the unions held a meeting tonight to discuss the order and they decided to await the action of two other local lodges before obeying.

A placard was found on Saturday at the March St. Honore, Paris, saying:

"Admiral-Perier, you shall go the way of Carnot. We shall shortly give you a date."

Similar placards were found at the same spot a few days before the murder of Carnot, saying: "France will mourn on June 28."

Santo is becoming uneasy and depressed.

WATERMELONS FOR EVERYBODY.

Major Thomas Has Twenty-Six Cars on His Hands.

Nashville, Tenn., July 2.—(Special).—The railway lines entering Nashville are beginning to feel the great strike seriously. No through train has run between this city and Atlanta since Saturday, and the local train has been running between Nashville and Evansville, but the through train with sleepers has been discontinued for the present.

So far there have been no changes in the trains on the other lines entering here, except that fewer freights are being run. But all of these lines are suffering more or less, both in the passenger and freight departments.

Several nayives made a demonstration on the Indiana in the railroad stations. Most of the railroads had already left the stations. Others who were still at work fled on hearing the mob advancing. Some decided to hold the ground and to fight if necessary. The democrats stood by this differential duty because they were pledged to the conservatives to do so in order to save the bill from defeat. But it should be remembered that Quay stood by the democrats in the force bill fight.

A Close Vote.

The House will strike this differential duty out of the bill and leave the sugar duty at 40 per cent on all sugars.

The closeness of the vote today would indicate that when the democratic senators are relieved from their pledges enough of them will vote to sustain the action of the house to carry it.

The sugar trust is just as unpopular with the members of the house, and but for the pledges to the alleged "conservatives" to save the bill from defeat, all the democrats would be in favor of the bill.

A third vote was taken on another amendment to strike out the one-tenth discrimination duty on sugars imported from countries paying a bounty, but that failed.

Thus with the exception of the fact that the sugar schedule will go into effect with the other schedules of the bill, it remains just as it was, and will come back to the house with a duty of 40 per cent, and one-eighth of a cent additional on refined sugars, and one-tenth more on sugars from countries paying a bounty.

It is expected that the senate will take a final vote on the bill and pass it tomorrow evening. There is such an understanding among the leaders. Though both Hill and Irby refuse to tell how they will vote, it is quite certain both will vote for the bill. Allen and Kyle, of the populists, will also, probably, vote for it, and Peffer may do so. The republicans will vote solidly against it.

The bill should reach the house by Thursday and be in conference next Monday. It is not probable that it can go to the president before the first of August.

Dull in the House.

The house was in session but two hours today and nothing was done. It adjourned over until Thursday. Thus the Georgia congressmen who are at home will lose no time. Those in Georgia are Messrs. Livingston, Lawson, Maddox, Russell and Moses.

Judge Turner returned this morning. He expressed gratification at the flattering reception tendered him in Atlanta.

Working for the Exposition.

Senator Gordon appeared before the state commerce committee in the interest of Brunswick harbor. He has been promised a report favorable to reimbursing Colonel Goodwin for the work he has done on the harbor and an appropriation to continue the work. Senator Gordon was also before the appropriations committee this morning in the interest of the exposition in the south, least until the Jefferson Davis monument shall have been erected. The resolution also expresses the idea that it is not the responsibility of the work of the exposition that a material monument shall be erected to them at all, and that they prefer the more delicate memorial of remembrance in the hearts of true men of the south.

SOME DOUBT ABOUT IT.

A Man Shoots Himself but the Accounts are Conflicting.

Nashville, Tenn., July 2.—(Special).—Frank Pritchett, member of an old and wealthy family, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen and is dying. The shooting is surrounded with mystery and the circumstances of the dead, which was committed late tonight, cannot be fully ascertained. The man, who is the son of General Miles, will leave for Chicago at 11 o'clock tomorrow thoroughly disabled of the government's position in the strike matter, aware of all the legal aspects of the case and informed as to the extent of his power in the particular injunction.

This state of affairs has been feared by the officers of the road for several days owing to the growing dissension on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen to work with non-union men of any kind.

Meetings were held by the engineers and firemen this afternoon. No agreement could be reached, the principal obstacles being the radical position taken by the firemen who favored striking as a body at once. The engineers were more conservative and

TOUCHED THE HEART.

Emperor William's Graceful Act Proves a Good Stroke of State.

ALL FRANCE IS EULOGIZING HIM

The Nation Wants to Do Something to Show Its Appreciation.

OLD ENEMIES FEEL MORE KINDLY

Better Relations May Grow Out of the Release of the French Spies by Germany's Emperor.

Paris, July 2.—All the newspapers of this city eulogize the courtesy and chivalry of Emperor William, of Germany, in ordering the release from prison of Lieutenants Dagonay and Maleva, two French officers, who were convicted of spying upon the fortifications of Kiel. The socialist organs urge the French government to imitate the clemency of the German emperor and grant amnesty to French political prisoners.

It is too early to estimate the good effect upon the relations between France and Germany which this near little coup upon the part of Emperor William will eventually have. But its first effect has been to cause an outburst of gratitude toward Germany which may pave the way for much permanent feelings. Germany since her spat with England upon the Congo treaty question, has been feeling much more sympathy for France than for years past, and the murder of President Sadi Carnot seems to have increased the growth of friendly lines between the two rival nations.

Thus President Casimir-Perier has a gleam of political sunshine at the outset of his career as chief magistrate.

It is announced this morning that the French government has annulled the order issued last April suspending the stipend of the archbishop of Lyons. One all appears to be immediately paid to him.

to leave with administration the responsibility of giving the twelve months' notice of the termination of the treaty. Rejected—yeas 12, nays 54. The yeas were: Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Blanchard, Coffey, Culom, George, Hanesbrough, Hoy, Manderson, Mills, Pettigrew and Power.

Mr. Jones, on behalf of the House committee, offered an amendment which went over till tomorrow, providing that the bounty provided in the McKinley act shall stand until repealed to the extent that there shall be paid to the American producers of sugar produced in 1894, testing not less than 90 per cent, 9-10 cent a pound, and testing less than 80 per cent 8-10 cent a pound. Paragraph 1832, as amended, was then agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 34. It reads as follows:

Forty Per Cent Duty.

"On and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected and paid on all sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, and upon all sugars above number 16, Dutch standard in color, and upon all sugars which have been discolored there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 1/4 cent per pound in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, and all sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, and upon all sugars above number 16, Dutch standard in color, and upon all sugars which have been discolored there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 1/4 cent per pound in addition to the said duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, and all sugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, molasses, concentrated molasses, concrete and concentrated molasses, which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of 1-10 cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate, or in any manner impair or affect, the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1872, or the provisions of any act of congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same. That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected and paid on molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees polariscope a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 56 degrees polariscope a duty of 4 cents per gallon."

Following the vote in detail: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bate, Blackburn, Blanchard, Coffey, Call, Camden, Cookrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gordon, Gorham, Gray, Harris, Hanton, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, McLauren, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Purple, Vest, Vilas, Vorhees, Walsh and White—33; Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Chandler, Culom, Davis, Draper, Doherty, Galloway, Hill, Hanesbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Irvin, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Patton, Peleg, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Power, Proctor, Squire, Shoup, Teller and Washburn—34.

For Cotton Bagging.

The committee amendment placing cotton bagging on the free list was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 21.

Mr. Allison called attention to paragraph 270, which had been amended so as to read, "burlaps, containing not over forty threads to the square inch, 20 per cent ad valorem"—the words "bags for grain" made "burlaps, 20 per cent ad valorem" being struck out. In other words, he said the duty on the raw material had been increased from 15 to 20 per cent, while the manufactured article was placed on the free list.

In the debate which Mr. Allison thus started Messrs. Mills, Vest and Jones and White, of California, all favored putting burlaps itself on the free list.

Mr. Platt opposed it.

Finally Mr. Mills moved to strike out paragraph 270, and burlaps and grain bags made from burlaps, and to place both on the free list.

Pending that motion the senate at 7:25 o'clock took a recess until tomorrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

Through this action there will be no opening prayer tomorrow, no journal and no morning business.

ASKED A RESTORATION OF WAGES.

Richmond and Danville Men Wait on General Manager Green.

Washington, July 2.—(Special)—A delegation composed of men located in various cities along the line of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, arrived here this morning. President Spencer of the Richmond and Danville being absent in New York the delegation called upon General Manager Green and had a conference relative to the restoration of the scale of wages which some time ago suffered a 10 per cent reduction.

Mr. Green positively declined to discuss the matter or give any intimation as to what was accomplished by the conference or whether any steps would be taken by the road looking to an increase in wages.

PLEASED WITH THE PROSPECTS.

Central's Stockholders Consider Themselves in Good Luck.

Savannah, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—General approval of the reorganization plan of the Central railroad as outlined by Receiver Comer has been expressed on all sides today. This is one of the first instances where the stockholders of an insolvent railroad have been treated with consideration, the stock being wiped out and the bondholders being paid in full. The debenture holders are well pleased to receive income bonds at par and the work of their committee is considered at an end. It is believed, with all the roads working in harmony, the earning power of the Central properties will be increased to a point where dividends on the stock can be paid.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Adairsville, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—Mrs. Tompkins H. H. H. died yesterday morning suddenly at her home last week. She was in good health until an hour and a half before her death. The interment was at Kingsboro. She left for children.

Macon, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—Bernard Mason, for years past a prescription clerk here, died today from the effects of typhoid fever. He was about forty years of age and his condition was due to the work of the good the order had done.

This was followed by the benediction.

IT WAS A SUCCESS.

The Joint Public Installation of K. P. Officers Occurred Last Night.

WELL ARRANGED WAS THE PROGRAMME

The Numbers Were Rendered by Atlanta's Best Tenors—Addressed by Several Speakers.

The Grand opera house was filled with more than 2,000 people, who witnessed the joint public installation of the newly elected officers of the various Knights of Pythias lodges of the city last night.

In addition to the installation ceremonies there was a programme of fine order well rendered by some of the best talent in the city, and every number was heartily endorsed by the big audience.

The affair last night was something on the order of a red letter event in Pythian circles, and it was a matter of pride among the members in Atlanta that it should be worthy of the order. There were twenty-five members of what is known as the working team on the stage in the costume of the Grecians during the time of Damon and Pythias.

The overture by Wurm's splendid orchestra was opened by that beautiful style.

"To Martha," which was rendered in good style.

Dr. T. C. Tupper opened the regular programme with prayer. He beseeched in an earnest manner the good will of the Almighty and invoked His blessings on the ceremonies of the night.

Following this came the "Grand March" by the orchestra, which was the signal for all the uniformed lodges to march upon the stage. The stage made a pretty appearance, being decorated tastefully with the colors of the order.

Then began the installation of the chapter commanders, which was preceded by the charge to the past chancellors. The installation ceremonies were conducted by the following named members of the grand lodge:

Grand Chancellor Hamilton Douglas, J. M. Hunnicutt, past grand chancellor; H. M. Course, grand vice chancellor; W. H. Harrison, grand master-at-arms; W. R. Jones, grand prelate; W. E. Almoe, grand master of exchequer; Sol Cronheim, grand keeper of records and seal; G. W. Conners, grand master guard; R. T. Pace, grand auditor.

Manager Wells is pleased with the showings his men have made, and the lovers of the game in Atlanta are thoroughly satisfied. That the team is one of the best in the league, no one who has seen them work doubts, and that Atlanta, under Jake Wells's management, will come near leading at the top, all are satisfied.

In messages sent to Director Bickert yesterday, Manager Wells says that he will be satisfied if he can take one game.

He will be bunting his colors over the fence, bringing in two other runs. Harper was a trifles unsteady in the first inning, but after that settled down, and Memphis could not touch him. Score by innings:

Nashville ... 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 6. H. 7. E. 1. Memphis ... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 6. H. 7. E. 5. Batteries, Harper and Swett, Neal and Borden.

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He will be bunting his colors over the fence, bringing in two other runs. Harper was a trifles unsteady in the first inning, but after that settled down, and Memphis could not touch him. Score by innings:

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HUNTING HER HUSBAND.

TALLY ON TRIAL.

A Deserted Wife Tells a Sad Story of Abandonment.

JUDGE ROSS APPOINTS A SOLICITOR

The City of Macon Pays Interest on Municipal Bonds—A Prosperous and Well Managed Bank.

Macon, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—An attractive looking young lady, who said her name was Mrs. Blase, was in Macon today, telling for her husband who, she said, has deserted her. They were married a few years ago in Cynthia, Ind. She states that about a year ago her husband went to Savannah to secure work. He returned home occasionally but did not remain long at a time. Last week he went to Savannah to join him. He was away, it was said, with another woman, with whom he was infatuated. When he returned, Mrs. Blase said that he was drunk and struck her, and, after a fierce, abandoned her. The Boiler Makers' Union, of which her husband is a member, supplied her with money with which to go back home.

Jordan Succeeds Ellis.

Messrs. R. C. Jordan and Roland Ellis compose one of the ablest and most popular law firms of young attorneys in the city. Last summer Mr. Ellis was appointed by Judge Ross solicitor general pro tem. of the city court, the duties of which office Mr. Ellis has discharged with great efficiency, fidelity and zeal, winning great reputation as a prosecuting attorney. Today Judge Ross appointed Mr. Jordan solicitor general pro tem. to serve six months, and he will serve for the ensuing six months.

Like Mr. Ellis, Mr. Jordan is an eloquent and forcible speaker, active and energetic, and will ably and honorably acquit himself in his new position. Judge Ross said this morning in open court:

"In the case of Roland Ellis as solicitor general pro tem., the court commands him to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of prosecuting officer of this court during the first six months of the year."

Judge Griggs Presiding.

Inasmuch as Judge Hardeman is presiding in the voluminous case of Collins vs. East Tennessee road, Judge James Griggs, of the Palmetto, was called here to preside over the docket of Bibb superior court this week. He commenced with the cases this morning.

Judge Griggs is very popular in Macon as a jurist and a gentleman. He is regarded by the bar and the public as an able, impartial and upright judge, and a most admirable and courteous gentleman. Judge Griggs will be a candidate before the next legislature for re-election. Judge Hardeman will probably be engaged on the Collins case all the week. The history of this case was published in The Constitution last week.

Interest Being Paid.

Interest to the amount of \$3,000 was due on the bonds of the city of Macon on July 1st, and the same is being paid on demand at the Central Georgia Bank. The bonded indebtedness of Macon is very small. When Hon. S. B. Price went out of office last December, after nine years of service as mayor, he left the city in a splendid financial condition.

Return Your Tax.

The books of the tax receiver will close on Wednesday, July 4th, and all property returns will be made to him. It is the time fixed by law for closing the returns, but Tax Receiver Anderson always allows three days of grace. Of course, it is too early to tell what the aggregate amount of the returns will be, but Mr. Anderson thinks the returns for 1894 will be about the same as for 1893. Of course, there will be some shrinkage in value, but it is not believed the decrease will be important.

A Stamp Clerk.

Postmaster Price is always doing something in the administration of the Macon postoffice that will benefit the public. He has succeeded in having a new office created—that of stamp clerk. He appointed Mr. Drake to fill the position.

Charged with Distilling.

Today General United States Marshals George Wicks and T. T. Davis returned from Jasper county with Davis and Ike Langston, white, and Jack Green, colored, charged with illicit distilling. Green was caught in the still, but the Langstons were arrested at a house near by. The officers captured 1,000 gallons of beer and a 80-gallon copper still. The defendants will be tried before United States Commissioner Erwin.

A Splendid Institution.

One of the best managed and most prosperous financial institutions in this state is the Exchange Bank of Macon. On yesterday it declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% per cent on the capital stock out of the earnings, and had \$10,000 of earnings for the year to date. The bank has paid out for four years the bank has paid to its stockholders in dividends \$165,000, notwithstanding the very dull and depressing times that have prevailed. The bank was established about twenty-one years ago, and since then it has paid in dividends on its stock per share almost double the original cost of the shares. The capital stock of the bank has been greater since the institution first began business. The deposits are constantly increasing. The officers of the bank are popular and first-class business men, but to Cashier J. W. Cabaniss, more than to any one else, is the general prosperity and popularity of the bank due. He is a model gentleman and official.

Death of Miss Boykin.

The remains of Miss Laetitia Boykin will reach Macon tomorrow morning from Nashville, Tenn., and be buried at 11 o'clock from the First Presbyterian church. Miss Boykin died yesterday afternoon of consumption. Her death causes great sorrow in the entire city and wherever she was known. She was born in Macon about twenty-seven years ago and resided here the greater part of her life. A few years ago her parents, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Boykin, removed to Atlanta, and later went to Nashville. Her father has for many long years been editor of the well known Sunday school paper, *Kind Words*. Miss Boykin was an exceedingly pretty young girl, possessed many lovable traits of character. She was highly educated and accomplished and was much admired for her brilliant attainments. She was an interesting and very entertaining conversationalist. The deceased was related to the well known Nisbet family of Macon. Her death brings great sadness to a large circle of relatives and friends.

Ney's Notes.

Quite a number of Macon teachers have come to the dedication of the teachers' home on Cumberland Island.

Mr. N. R. Wigham has returned from a business trip to Florida, and is now a candidate for coroner, and now comes a fourth candidate in the person of that well known citizen and sound democrat, Mr. Theo Jennings.

It is return day by guardians, executors, administrators, etc., and Ordinary Wiley is known to be a man of much accomplishment.

Miss Combs, the handsome and accomplished daughter of W. F. Combs, is visiting friends in Johnson City, Tenn., and is being shown much social attention, as her beauty and grace so easily command.

Yesterday afternoon, at the parlorage of Mulberry Street, Mr. Woodard, Rev. Dr. Monk officiating, Mr. Walter Stead and Miss Effie DuBois were united in marriage. Stead, the handsome son of one of the most efficient operators in the Western Union Telegraph office at Macon. The bride is very pretty and charming. She has always been a favorite for her low lines of personal and mental attainments. Their many friends wish them much happiness and prosperity.

He's Charged with Being an Accessory to the Ross Murder.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS NOW ON

The Judge Denies the Charges, and Declares That He Endevored to Restrict the Skelton from Killing Ross.

six negroes, were discharged this morning by Justice Benner, Assistant Solicitor Lee Bradley asked that the case be nolle prossed.

CHARGED WITH PENSION FRAUDS.

A Justice of the Peace Under Arrest in Alabama.

Huntsville, Ala., July 2.—(Special)—A Monroe Superior Justice of the peace, of Chavis, DeKalb county, Alabama, also ex-United States commissioner and ex-deputy United States marshal, who has for some years been prosecuting pension claimants, was arrested yesterday and brought before United States Commissioner Lee today on the charge of falsely executing vouchers in the cases of deceased pensioners by the payment of pension of their papers after the parties were dead. He has been in hiding in Sand mountain since January, successfully capturing the officers in several attempts to capture him. He is examining his case and immediately arrested on a warrant issued by Charles D. Alexander, United States commissioner, and was taken to Atlanta for hearing in the case occurring in the course of his trial. He is accused of various crimes in his locality, both against the state and the United States government.

PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Montgomery, Ala., July 2.—(Special)—An ordinance was recently passed by the city council granting additional franchises to the street railway company. Today the mayor vetoed the ordinance for the reason that the company declined to agree to give transfer tickets over the different lines. Tonight, by a vote of 8 to 3, the council passed the ordinance over the mayor's veto.

TEACHERS AT SCHOOL.

The State Normal at Athens Will Be Well Attended.

Athens, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—The Georgia State Normal school will open on Wednesday.

Already more than a hundred teachers have signified their intention of taking the course, and everything gives promise for a most successful session.

The tuition is free and good board is furnished at Rock College to all teachers for \$3 per week. The college is situated on a beautiful hill about a mile from Athens, free from the noise and dust of the city, and surrounded, as it is, by a large grove of oak trees and fanned constantly by a cool, refreshing breeze it presents a most attractive resort in the state for teachers, and these advantages as well as the normal training make it exceedingly popular.

Lectures on popular themes are constantly furnished by professors of the University of Georgia who are present in the city. Boys come from all over the state to points of interest near Athens like Taliulah Falls, are frequently indulged in, adding much to the pleasure of the teachers.

There is no offer to charge a cent per mile to and from Athens to those who attend the normal. In Athens a special rate is given the teachers on the electric car which runs from the Normal to the city, and everything possible is done to make the expenses light. A great number assert that it is cheaper for them to attend the college than to rent a room in town.

Subjects Tonight.

The theory and practice of teaching is taught by the president of the school, Professor Lawton B. Evans, of Augusta.

English, in all of its branches, is under the direction of Professor E. E. Smith, of LaGrange.

The school of mathematics is conducted by Professor W. H. B. Smith, of Atlanta, Georgia, and is taught by Professor W. H. Ashmore, of Savannah.

Professor G. G. Bond, the superintendent of the Athens city school, and the most distinguished educators in the state, are in charge of the school's primary methods.

The kindergarten is under the direction of Miss W. A. Allen, of Douglasville.

Besides this regular faculty there are a number of special lecturers.

Back from Wolf Island.

The party of Athenians—Messrs. H. C. B. Hooper, R. G. Hamilton, J. A. Benedict, H. Fleming, W. W. Thomas and W. H. Bocock, who spent the past ten days at Wolf Island, have returned home with splendid luck with the flinty tribe. Professor Bocock landed the record in weight, landing 272 pounds of big fish. Mr. Bocock's structure is 6' 4" and weighs 180 pounds, and he is about six feet, eight and a half pounds, and he had to play for forty minutes before he would surrender.

A party of young men of this city will go to St. Simon's Saturday.

Athenas Cotton Receipts.

The total cotton receipts of this city for the past twelve months have just been ascertained, and the statistics show that there were \$8,800,000 worth of cotton shipped from Athens to a much better cotton market in proportion to its size than any city in the south.

His Name Omitted.

In the list of graduates of the university law school, published the day after commencement in The Constitution, the name of Mr. J. C. Wallace was unintentionally omitted.

Mr. Wallace obtained his degree as bachelor of law and was one of the best students in the class as well as one of its most able debaters.

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ATLANTA, GA., July 3, 1894.

Against the System.

The letter of "Citizen" in another column against our present municipal penal system, so far as it concerns the punishment of inebriates, will doubtless be heartily endorsed by our readers.

Humanity demands a change in a system which is so defective that even the best and kindest hearted officials cannot administer it without causing unnecessary suffering among inoffensive men who have become the slave of an appetite, perhaps inherited or perhaps created by disease.

Our correspondent suggests that the point has been made that when a man voluntarily drinks he is responsible for the consequences, and if his appetite becomes uncontrollable he should suffer for all the evils that it brings upon him.

This is very crude and superficial reasoning. We take care of an insane man, although his own conduct may have made him insane. When a man is either permanently or temporarily a lunatic we do not send him to the chafing, even when it is known that his vices caused his insanity.

Now, the habitual or periodical drinker, or dipsomaniac, deserves in a modified way the treatment we give to the lunatic. It makes no difference whether he voluntarily or involuntarily contracted his disability. He is helpless to resist the temptation of drink and he is temporarily insane, not fit to be trusted alone, and yet no more deserving of punishment than his brother lunatic who goes to the asylum because his mental trouble is of longer duration.

Our laws should discriminate between the helpless inebriate and the strong man who gets drunk when it suits his pleasure, and not because he cannot help it. Punish the latter when he violates the law, but send the former to a hospital or some place where he will stand a chance of being cured. If under the law there is no provision for these unfortunates, let us change the law.

Solid as a Rock.

The New York Telegram calls attention to the fact that real estate has been defiantly firm all through this period of depression which has knocked the life out of nearly every known business. There has been no brisk traffic but the owners of real estate have held their prices at a high figure, knowing that the time must soon come when their property will be in demand.

The market for city real estate all over the country is firm, and there is no reason why it should be otherwise. No city ever reaches 100,000 inhabitants in the United States and then stands still. It always goes forward. Population increases and the people must live somewhere. Every man wants a home within a reasonable distance of his place of business or workshop, and such property cannot decline in value. It must continue to rise.

Sometimes the market will be sluggish, or when a man is in a tight place he may sell small lot at a sacrifice in order to get the ready cash, but these instances are exceptional.

As a rule, city real estate in this country is still regarded as the best possible investment. It has felt the depression less than anything else.

Of the Same Kidney.

The New York Evening Post criticizes with some degree of bitterness the remark of a republican governor to the effect that there would have been no panic in the country if President Cleveland had issued a proclamation last summer stating that there would be no change in the tariff laws.

It is a foolish saying, of course, but the governor meant to convey the impression that all our present troubles are due to democratic tampering with the tariff, and to the uncertainty that is involved in that operation. Viewed in this light, or, indeed, in any other, his remark is not more foolish than the proclamations of goldbug editors of the stripe of Mr. White, of The Post, that the repeal of the Sherman law without substitute democratic legislation, would restore prosperity to the country by arresting the fall of prices and the shrinkage of values.

If ducking were the penalty of imbecile utterances on the situation, the republican governor quoted by The Post would not be alone in his misery. The goldbug editors of the east and other duces in the south would be tied neck and heels together and sown in the same pond for declaring that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was the panacea for all the results of the so-called panic.

But since that clause was repealed, the results of the so-called panic have

been multiplied and intensified, and now the international gold trust is engaged in shipping out gold, and manipulating another issue of bonds so as to get more gold to ship.

We do not believe that even the humorous Mr. Godkin, who is one of the editors of The Post, could be induced to remark over his own hand that the situation has been made gayer by the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The Southern Way.

The legislature of Louisiana has just passed an anti-miscegenation law, and it has also voted for a bust of Thomas Lafon, the negro philanthropist.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

The Lafon bust is to be selected by Governor Foster, who will also designate the site of its location. It is the first ever erected to a colored man in the south, and probably the first in the union. A few months ago, the legislature had passed a statue in Crutus Attucks, who was killed in the Boston commons riot in the movement which ultimately culminated in American independence; and Attucks has usually been claimed by the negroes as one of their race. Historians, however, do not agree on this point, and while it is certain that Attucks was a half-breed, there are grave doubts whether he was half Indian or half negro.

Louisiana is in line with the best southern sentiment in its policy towards the two races. Experience has taught us that it is best to maintain the supremacy and purity of the Caucasian race, but this can be done without depriving the colored people of any of their just rights. When a negro deserves the respect of his white fellow-citizens there will always be a generous recognition of his merits, as has been shown in this high tribute of a great state to Thomas Lafon.

A Fake Exposed.

The Constitution has received a letter from Blackshear, signed by William O. Ahl, ordinary; Thomas L. Davis, sheriff; John A. Strickland, clerk of the court, and B. D. Brantley, treasurer, in which these leading citizens and county officials denounce as untrue the recently published story to the effect that a negro rapist was flogged alive near Blackshear.

The story was so evidently a fake that this exposure was hardly necessary.

The citizens of Pierce county are law-abiding and Christian people, and we fully agree with our correspondent that such savagery as the flogging of a criminal would be impossible in Pierce county.

An Interesting Question.

The Russian government is to be called to account for its treatment of Mr. Kozeninski, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Kozeninski is a naturalized American citizen. In March last he obtained a passport from the state department at Washington and returned to Russia on a visit. The Russians ignored his papers and sent him to Siberia because he violated their orders prohibiting Jews from crossing their borders.

Our laws should discriminate between the helpless inebriate and the strong man who gets drunk when it suits his pleasure, and not because he cannot help it. Punish the latter when he violates the law, but send the former to a hospital or some place where he will stand a chance of being cured. If under the law there is no provision for these unfortunates, let us change the law.

It is about time for the United States to take a decided stand for the protection of American citizens abroad. Here we are, a big and strong nation of about seventy million people, and yet our citizens are compelled to sneak through Russia like outcasts because our government has never yet showed disposition to protect them. We are not admirers of England's methods in all things, but we must give her credit for the vigorous policy which has made English citizenship respected in every land under the sun.

It is to be hoped that Secretary Gresham will stick to his determination, and make foreign nations understand that eight men are to be hanged in Montgomery county next month. There is not one on the list of distinction. There hasn't been a hanging in Montgomery in twenty-five years.

run quite a number of southern sky-larkers in a hole.

Congressman Livingston has arrived on the ground for the purpose of looking after his fences, as the saying is. He is in good condition for an old-fashioned campaign.

It is not an easy matter to defeat any man in Georgia who has stood squarely by the southern and western interpretation of the Chicago platform.

Tin horns should be cleaned and greased today.

The ratio of 20 to 1 seems to lack plausibility.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Richard Henry Stoddard is a recent interviewee says: "A man should never devote himself to writing," he remarked, "when he is dependent on that alone for his bread and butter. A man can do better work when the butcher and baker are not standing by him." I accepted a position in the custom house simply for the sake of securing a certain amount of money, so that I had something to depend on apart from what I wrote. Of course, if a man is determined to write, nothing can stop him, but there is no money in it; certainly not in verse. The conditions have changed so that now it is more difficult than it formerly was for a man to live by what he writes, unless he is willing to leave his debts unpaid. But I have never thought that literature excused any more in a man than any other profession does in its own right. A man is not more to be tolerated if he is profane and dishonest because he is a writer. My advice to young writers would always be to write if you wanted to, but not to make it a source of livelihood. I have never during my whole life wanted to be dependent on pen and ink for one dollar. Write if you want to, but earn your bread some other way."

Edward A. Pollard in his "History of the Lost Cause" thus described Jefferson Davis: "Those who knew Mr. Davis best testified that he was the weakest of men, on certain sides of his character, and that he had a romantic sentimentalism which made him the prey of preachers and women. John M. Daniel, the editor of The Richmond Examiner—a single press so powerful in the confederacy that it was named 'the fourth estate'—once remarked to Senator Wigfall that the president was contemptibly weak; that his eyes often filled with tears on public occasions; and that a man who cried easily was unfit for a ruler. We do not know about that," said the rugged Texas senator; "there are times in every man's life when it is better to take counsel of the heart than of the head." Well," replied Daniel, "I have only to say that any man whose tears lie shallow is assuredly weak and unreliable." For myself, I admire the manner of the austere Romans; when they wept the face was turned away and the head covered with the mantle."

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Cochran Telegram: Pulaski county should be proud of having such polite and obliging gentlemen to represent her as Ordinary McGriff and Treasurer Ferguson.

Albany Herald: Why politics does get started in the second district it will take something like a Kansas editor to keep

Americus Times-Recorder: Editor Pleasant A. Stovall, of The Savannah Press, has announced that if there is any movement in Washington or elsewhere to separate the offices of collector and surveyor of the port of Savannah with the view of having him appointed surveyor he does not know it, and he further says that he would not accept the appointment if it were tendered to him.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Franklin News: A few nights since Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Brazeal were awakened out of their slumber by the fuss of their chickens. Mrs. Brazeal, with shovel in hand, quickly went to the rescue of her fowls, F. B. following with the broom, but she succeeded killing a "possum.

Augusta Chronicle: Fishing is the popular pastime at this festive season, and if the fishes were as big as the fishermen's yarns fangs paws would have to be enlarged.

Hustler of Rome: The most modest girl we know of lives in East Rome. She wears her stockings on the outside of her undressed kid shoes.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

The Raleigh Chronicle says that Mr. H. Penney, of Wilkes, on his seventy-third birthday, on the 14th instant, cut and shocked forty shocks of wheat from dinner till night, and was still as fresh and active as a boy.

There are thirty-six postoffices of the presidential class in North Carolina. The salaries of some are changed. Increased—Charlotte, \$2,600 to \$2,700; Concord, \$1,600 to \$1,700; Shelby, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Statesville, \$1,700 to \$1,800.

A correspondent writes The Raleigh News that there is no truth in the statement that eight men are to be hanged in Montgomery county next month. There is not one on the list of distinction. There hasn't been a hanging in Montgomery in twenty-five years.

THE GEORGIA WATERMELON.

Albany Herald: The Georgia melon is now tickling the northern palate in great shape.

Cochran Telegram: Watermelons are beginning to come in. Who is going to be the first to remember that editors appreciate this delightful fruit?

Lee County News: Our thanks are rendered to Mr. Thomas Burton for the largest watermelon of the season. Tom always represents the printer.

A Good Fall Trade.

The New York Dry Goods Economist, with a view to ascertaining the condition of stocks on hand and the prospects of fall trade, has sent circulars to hundreds of dry goods dealers in every state.

The Madision talks sense when it says:

"W. A. Broughton has a state a reputation which don't concern you, I'm doing a little rest until it's time to vote on another amendment."

"Thanks," returned the hound, sadly, and with great dignity; "but you seem to forget that I sent you here to take care of my interests. Look at me! I'm out of work and hungry. While you recline in the sunshine and smoke tobacco I have to hustle around to find a stray bone here and there."

"Bosh!" cried the hound, puffing savagely at his perfect: "you didn't send me here. I came here to speak for you. If you'd had your way this world would never have come into existence."

"That's so," acknowledged the hound, "and there would have been no spots on that same garment, nor so many flies buzzing at the entrance to the forest. But you're here and I'm here. Now, what are you going to do for me?"

"I'm going to eat you if you don't move on," raged the hound, springing up as he answered.

"Ahh! here's the sergeant-at-arms. I haven't time to swallow you just now, but I give you fair warning that if you begin to speak I'll gobble you, head, body, and tail. Now, get out! I've got to go inside and vote. Do you hear?"

"Yes," answered the hound, turning away giddily. "I hear. You've got to go inside and vote—after you've looked at the tickler."

The Greensboro Home-Journal sizes up the senatorial race in this way:

"Several patriotic Georgians desire to serve their state as United States senator, but the people's will is that A. O. Bacon receive the high seat. He is a tower of strength, a fountain of eloquence and a statesman whose record is as spotless as the plume of Navarre."

The Alpharetta Enterprise says Newt Twitty will beat Tom Winn for the populist nomination in the ninth district.

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The Hampton Journal suggests Mr. T. D. Lee as the right man to represent Clayton

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Old Times.

Old times in the country—they're the times for me! Never nothin' like 'em, an' never more will be!

Wasn't any railroad trains a-blowin' loud an' free—

They was all the brightest times—best 'o times to me!

Old times in the country, where the sweetest violets grew;

Best of all the best times that my heart has ever known!

Feller loved a gal, he kissed the best an' sweetest one,

An' old folks did their knittin' by the doorway, in the sun.

Old times in the country—I kin see 'em still,

Hear the cool, sweet callin' of the coppers—

Hear' the midnight singin' of the thrillin' mokin'birds

An', best of all, the music of my sweet heart's sweetest words!

Old times in the country—smoke a-curlin' blue

From the old clay chimneys with the back-log burnin' blue!

Old times in the country—wherever I may be,

Them's the very best o' times to all my folks an' me!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Editor Dan Cleaton, of the American Press Association, is the father of a splendid girl. His friends throughout the states are telegraphing their hearty congratulations.

The Americus Times-Recorder has a forcible way of expressing things. Mark this paragraph:

"The weather now prevailing would have us believe that hell is broke loose in Georgia."

Good Times.

The good times are coming.

No matter what they say:

Afah you hear 'em hummin'

'An' they tell the break o' day,

They're breathin' in the blossoms,

An

NO JOINT DEBATE.

Colonel Candler Refuses to Meet Colonel Livingston on the Stump.

AN ANIMATED CORRESPONDENCE

Livingston Will Go It Alone, and Says He Will Sweep the District—Put in a Day in Atlanta.

Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston, fat, plump and hearty, stepped lightly from the Richmond and Danville train yesterday morning as it arrived from Washington, crossed the street, and his face beaming with good humor, registered and asked for his usual room at the Markham.

Then, without waiting to brush the dust from his clothes, he proceeded to jump into the newly developed boom of Hon. M. A. Candler for congress with the avidity with which a duck pounces on a jumble before he had time to digest his breakfast he penned a few lines to his competitor, stating that he was ready for a joint discussion forthwith and immediately. This letter was sent to Colonel Candler's office, and for two or three hours an animated correspondence ensued, which wound up in Colonel Candler's absolute refusal to meet Colonel Livingston on the stump.

Colonel Livingston wanted to meet his competitor, as has been the invariable custom of the district, and to talk with him before the people. But Colonel Candler did not see it that way, and the public expectation of an interesting joint debate went up in smoke. The story of the correspondence is published in the letters given below.

Colonel Livingston Thinks It Funny. Colonel Livingston is disappointed that Colonel Candler refused to meet him on the stump.

"Why, said he, in speaking of the matter, "it is the most remarkable thing I ever heard of. Colonel Candler says he will not discuss the democratic platform because it allows no room for discussion, and for that reason he will not meet me. Yet he wants to turn me out of congress and make my place. Now it strikes me that this being his position, the people of the district have a right to know just on what ground he desires to make the change. He should be frank with the people, and tell them his objection to me. Then in fairness I should be on hand and defend myself, and tell the people in Colonel Candler's presence just why I think the change would not be advisable. Since, however, he admits there is nothing to discuss, he must be fully satisfied with my record—else he would be willing to discuss it. If he is satisfied with me, then he should not try to defeat me. He is not satisfied with it, then he should tell the people wherein he objects. I have challenged him to do this, and he refuses to accord me the privilege, which never before has been denied in a good-natured contest for the congressional nomination between democrats in this district. There is an old rule in Kentucky that when one candidate refuses to meet another in joint debate, he is eliminated absolutely as a factor in the race. The people will not vote for a man who is not ready to meet his competitor. This rule does not apply in Georgia, but if the time ever comes when it can be said of me that I am unwilling to meet my competitor in open debate and tell the people before him the why and wherefore of my candidacy, then I want my friends, if I have any left, to pull me out of the race and drop me with a dull thud."

Busy All Day.

Colonel Livingston spent most of the day among friends in Atlanta, and received from them the most encouraging words of support. An informal meeting, got up in an hour's notice, was held at the Markham house yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at which a large number of leading citizens was present. Colonel R. F. Maddox was chosen as chairman, and was requested to announce a campaign committee. If it became necessary, to take charge of Colonel Livingston's interests in the county. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting, and everybody praised Colonel Livingston's work for the exposition, which had brought to his support many who had never been before him.

"Milton A. Candler," said Colonel Frank Potts, "I never saw anything like it in my life. Everybody seems to be for Livingston, and they ought to be."

"That is the way it is," said Judge R. T. Dorsey. "I do not think sentiment in the city has ever been more united than for Colonel Livingston for congress to succeed himself."

"I met thirty-seven men this morning," said Colonel W. A. Starnes, "every one of whom I approached in casual conversation, and I found all of them for Livingston."

"There are seven men in my office," said Hon. Charley Norton, "who have never before been for Livingston, and every one of them is red-hot for him today. Harry Stockdell (who is near by) even goes so far as to say he is ready to take the stump for him."

Mr. Frank Thanhouser, of The Fair, who was present, said that Whitehall street was almost a solid lump. This is not only so, said he, "but it is of right that it should be."

Hon. W. H. Brotherton sent his regards that his business engagements pre-empted him from being present, but said that he was for Livingston, and was ready to work for any man who had worked as hard as Livingston for the Cotton States and International exposition.

And so they came, one after another, from all parts of the city.

"Why it is a ground swell, ain't it?" said Colonel Livingston. "But it is just what I expected. I knew Atlanta would be for me this time, and I would see very much like quitting the race if I had found it to be otherwise."

Then the colonel proceeded to announce how he had worked and was still working for Atlanta; how the exposition bill had been reported favorably through the appropriations committee of the house, of which he was a member; how it had gone to the senate, and how he was still urging it, and proposed to urge it to the end. He said he stood on the democratic platform horse, foot and dragon, and that he was ready to defend his every vote before the people of his district and ready to meet any man on the stump who wanted to take issue with him on the merits involved in any of his votes.

The speech elicited considerable applause, and at its conclusion the conference proceeded to business.

To Speak Wednesday Night. It was agreed unanimously and cordially that Colonel Livingston should address the people of Fulton county at DeGraw's Marietta street opera house on Wednesday night, July 4th, at 8 o'clock p.m., and a committee was appointed to perfect the necessary arrangements to secure music for the occasion, to give the necessary notice to the public and to prepare everything for the event. Wednesday

FOUR IN THE FIELD.

Captain Howell, Messrs. Feller, Branam and Vining for the Legislature.

MR. T. B. NEAL NOT IN THE RACE

And It Is Hardly Likely That He Will Be, Something About the Situation Regarding the Race.

The legislative race in Fulton county was greatly simplified yesterday.

Yesterday morning there was not an avowed candidate in the field. Last night there were four.

During the day Captain Evan P. Howell, Mr. Thomas B. Feller, Mr. Charles I. Branam and Mr. David M. Vining announced to their friends that they would be candidates. The announcement of these gentlemen puts the race in definite shape and fairly launches the campaign, which promises to be a quiet one.

Captain Howell, in reference to requests from many sources, decided yesterday that he would consent to the use of his name and so announced. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon him and he finally consented to run.

Captain Howell's name was put in the race by his friends while he was in New York three weeks ago without his knowledge and he returned home to find the movement well under way.

Mr. Charles Branam left the city early yesterday morning on a business trip. Before his departure he had been strongly urged to say that he would be a candidate for representative, but up to the time that he boarded the early West Point train yesterday morning he had come to no decision regarding the matter.

Yesterday afternoon he wired his friends that he had decided to yield to the requests that had come to him from many sources and become a candidate. Mr. Branam is one of the best known young men in the city. Live, energetic and enterprising, he has in a few years won a high place in the business world. He has long been known as Atlanta's most popular drummer, which distinction has often been voted him by the Atlanta Traders' Association.

Mr. Tom Feller announced yesterday afternoon that he had concluded to enter the list as a candidate for legislative honors. Many appeals have come to Mr. Feller from the younger element of democrats and from the solid business men of the city to make the race. He is a fine representative of both classes and has already won his spurs in the legal profession. He is a graceful speaker and is full of energy and public spirit. In making his candidacy public Mr. Feller says he will do his best for Fulton if elected.

Captain Vining, whom we met yesterday afternoon, is also known in the city, having been prominently identified with the workingmen. He is a railroad man by profession, but has been superintendent of the county stockade for two years. He has been in Atlanta a score of years and began his career here in a machine shop. Few Atlantians are better known than he.

The name of T. B. Neal has been frequently spoken of as a probable candidate. Mr. Neal was asked yesterday if he would enter the race and replied:

"I have not decided to enter the race, and it is extremely likely that I will not do so."

This seems to narrow the contest to the four gentlemen named. No other names are being mentioned as probabilities and the list of entries may be complete.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

There Is Only One Ticket for Clerk So Far.

One of the most interesting features of the coming race is the contest for the tax receiver's office. Here, too, are two tickets in the field and both of them are composed of some of the most popular and successful men of the county.

Another point in the race which the people are watching closely is the contest for the tax receiver's office. Here, too, are two tickets, and they are both composed of well-known, popular men—men who have friends in every nook and corner of the county.

Until yesterday it was thought, too, that the battle for the clerkship would be an interesting and lively one—probably the most lively one of the campaign. Two tickets were assured for the position, but yesterday the matter was simplified by the withdrawal of one of the tickets and now Judge Tanner is alone in the race for the position he has so long and so acceptably filled. With the exception of the candidates fairly on it was announced that Judge Tanner would have opposition for the clerkship and the names of the gentlemen connected with the new ticket were the names of some of the strongest and most popular men of the county. The ticket was not, however, fully formulated until a few days ago, when it was authoritatively announced that Hon. Arnold Broyles, one of the most widely known men of the city, and Mr. Edward S. McCandless, city marshal, would make the race against Judge Tanner. Those knowing the gentlemen composing the two proposed tickets realized that it would be a battle royal when it came to the last laps of the race.

But yesterday afternoon Mr. Broyles and Mr. McCandless pulled out of the race and now Judge Tanner has no opposition.

The sheriff's office is the ticket that will be fought for it. It is one of the most interesting in the field that

The ticket which will oppose Captain Barnes will, of course, be in the race for the place, and if he does not win it will not be his fault, for he is a man of great ability.

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LACEWELL'S TRIAL.

HOW IT HAS GROWN.

Detective Cason introduces some very lively testimony.

LACEWELL'S RAMBLING STATEMENT

A Negro sentenced to the Chain Gang for stabbing a horse—Other Court-house items of interest.

Less than six hours elapsed between the time that both sides in the case of the state against Lacewell for the shooting of Barrett, the mounted officer, announced open and the hour when the case was closed.

The shooting of Patrolman Barrett by John Lacewell occurred upon the corner of Marietta and Broad streets at an hour when these thoroughfares are usually crowded with people, and it is not unusual that some of the day buyers did not stir from their seats the one hundred and with effect more fatal. As it was Barrett received a bullet in his face which broke the jawbone and a man standing near him was shot in the fleshly part of the arm.

At the time of the shooting it was generally supposed that the shooting was the outcome of a quarrel which was said to have taken place between the two men, and which was followed by Lacewell's reporting that Officer Barrett was drunk over the grocery store of a Marietta street merchant by the name of Karwisch. But such developments have been in a different direction.

Detective Cason testified that he was in the room at the Karwisch store and that he was present. He testified also that Barrett and Mrs. Karwisch were present and drinking. During the drinking he says that Mrs. Karwisch drank some beer out of a dixer, but did not drink it all. In a playful mood she tossed the rest of the contents over Barrett's head. To this little jollity it seems Lacewell objected.

This was the only new feature brought out. While there were no less than fifteen witnesses called for the defense, not one was introduced and Lacewell simply made his statement, the defense in this way securing the closing speech. In his statement Lacewell was exceedingly rambling and covered a lot of unnecessary ground. He stated positively that Barrett's face was turned towards him when he began shooting. He also said that he was afraid of Barrett and that he knew threats had been made against him.

Policeman Barrett reviewed to a certain extent the previous trouble and said that he did not see Lacewell when he began shooting. The other witnesses for the state were as named.

Thomas Barrett, the patrolman; Detective Cason, Starter Thomason, of the Atlanta Consolidated; Oscar Mims, Eugene Couch and J. D. Ransom.

The witness for the state testified that Barrett did not have his face turned towards Lacewell when he began shooting. Starter Thomason testified that Lacewell had come up to where Barrett was standing talking with him and that Barrett asked Lacewell why he wanted to report him. He made no threats except that they would even see some time. Thomason said that Lacewell went away and came back again in about ten minutes when the shooting began.

There was no trouble in securing a jury and the following named jurors were empaneled: C. B. Crenshaw, W. H. Burroughs, William R. Wilson, John N. Heintz, S. H. Weaver, S. N. Truitt, H. T. Huff, W. L. Clover, L. J. Wilkins, J. T. Paden, W. E. Wood, William Bratton and N. S. Culpepper.

Messrs. W. I. Heywood and J. E. Robinson represent Lacewell and will put up a splendid defense. Solicitor Hill is conducting the prosecution.

SENTENCED FOR STABBING A HORSE.

John Terrell, a negro, was sentenced to the county chain gang for four months and given the privilege of paying a fine of \$25 for the malicious stabbing of a horse for the time ago on Courtland street. The testimony which was adduced, went to show that Terrell was standing on the sidewalk and as a man came by driving a horse he rushed out and began to cut at the animal and succeeded in driving his knife blade into the horse's front quarter up to the bone.

Terrell's defense was that he knew nothing about the occurrence until told about it. He said that he was drunk at the time and that he remembered absolutely nothing about his behavior. He said that he felt the spirit of Christianity in him, was exceedingly sorry of his offense and hoped that he would be forgiven and a very small sentence put upon him. The sentence already mentioned was given him by Judge Westmoreland.

A WHOLESALE CHICKEN STEALER.

Eighteen months in the chain gang or the alternative of a very large fine was the sentence of Lud Ward for galloping the wholesale stealing business on a wholesale scale. There were seven indictments against Ward and he was tried and convicted upon two. He stole two coops of chickens from a wholesale merchant.

FILED A SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROAD.

Mrs. M. E. Ehlers, through her attorneys, Arnold & Arnold, filed a suit for \$15,000 damages yesterday against the Atlanta and West Point road for the killing of her husband, Augustus Ehlers. Mr. Ehlers was crossing the double tracks, having just gotten off the outgoing train, and was killed by the incoming passenger. The accident occurred just a week ago. The allegations are that it was customary for the passenger to cross the track at that point and that the road should have exercised more care.

FOR STEALING A WOMAN.

B. G. Dunton, charged with assault and battery, was sentenced to serve a term in the chain gang or pay a fine. The evidence was that he had snatched a woman while in a very angry mood.

HE SERVED FOUR YEARS.

And yesterday was given his freedom by the Governor's Order.

Governor Norther yesterday granted a pardon to Anderson Stubbs, of Terrell county.

In January, 1894, Stubbs was convicted of burglary in Terrell's superior court, and was sentenced to fifteen years in prison. He has served more than four of these, and the penitentiary records show that he has been a good convict.

The governor stated that he was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and that an effort to secure him a new trial failed for purely technical reasons. A large number of prominent citizens of the county asked for his pardon, and the petition is endorsed by the judge and solicitor.

A FOOLISH ACT.

A boy tries to crawl under a moving train.

Adairsville, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—The democracy of Bulloch today elected delegates to the several conventions. The delegates are instructed for Akins for governor, R. T. Nease for commissioner, Willis Coffey for state senator and V. D. Bradwell for school commissioner.

BULLDOGS ELECTS DELEGATES.

Statesboro, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—The democracy of Bulloch today elected delegates to the several conventions. The delegates are instructed for Akins for governor, R. T. Nease for commissioner, Willis Coffey for state senator and V. D. Bradwell for school commissioner.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER.

A pure grape cream of tartar powder.

WHAT A SINGLE YEAR HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE LIBRARY.

AN EFFORT TO PRESERVE OUR HISTORY

THE ASSOCIATION GROWING IN FAVOR WITH THE LADIES OF THE CITY—MEETING OF THE BOARD THIS AFTERNOON.

There will be an important meeting of the board of directors of the Young Men's Library Association this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The library has been in its new home nearly a year and its growth during the past twelve months has been phenomenal. In every department of literature additions have been made to the splendid catalogue of the institution, and the books on the shelves of the library represent the best of the association.

"We have added quite a number of books during the last few weeks," said Miss Annie Wallace, the librarian, yesterday afternoon. "For the month of June, the record was surprising. Over 400 books were issued in excess of the number issued for the corresponding month of June, 1893. The library seems to be growing in popularity every day.

"We have more lady members enrolled on our books than ever before. There is hardly an hour in the day when several are not in the room, looking over the file of magazines, or making themselves at home among the books of the library."

A glance about the room illustrated the last remark of Miss Wallace. Two of the ladies were seated at the table in the main hall looking over the magazines that were scattered upon it. There were several others seated in the parlors, apparently engaged in reading or looking over the volumes which they held in their hands. A scene of this kind was never witnessed at the old building on Decatur street. The ladies were afraid to go near it and the growth of the association, for that reason, was very greatly retarded.

The change of location, however, has brought about a wonderful change in the growth of the library. A large building, a delightful yard, an efficient librarian, in the person of Miss Wallace, and a lot of books, many of which cannot be duplicated, make up the attractive features of the association. All of the latest publications are found on the shelves, and of scientific and philosophical works there is literally no end.

GEORGIA HISTORY.

A special effort to secure all the works of Georgia authors and everything pertaining to Georgia history has recently been inaugurated.

Mr. L. L. Knight, who is the chairman of this committee, desires the help of all who are interested in Georgia's history and may have enough state pride to suggest or recommend such individuals as may assist him in making the documents one of the best features of the association.

There is no better repository for Georgia's literature than the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta. It should be the pride of every Georgian to contribute, as far as he is able, to the preservation of his state's history, and all should lend a helpful hand to this laudable undertaking.

Major Charles W. Hubner, who has been with the library since the beginning of the summer, has been a splendid ally and a cordial worker for the association. Mr. P. J. Jones, the assistant librarian, who is now in Europe, will return to the city about the 1st of September and will resume his position.

THE BOOKS RECEIVED.

The following new books have recently been received at the library:

—Electrical Engineering, Slingo & Brooker; "Textbook on Electro-Magnetism," Jackson; "Life of John Churhill, Marlborough," Wesley; "Letters and Journals of the Civil War," Company; "The Ascent of Man," Drummond; "The World's Parliament of Religion," Barrows; "Martial Eloquence," Pater; "Cleopatra," George Ebers; "Perly Cross," Blackmore; "Dorjen," Edna Lyall; "The Yellow Book," an illustration; "The Drama," Drury; "The Art of Painting," Schreiner; "Some Emotions and a Moral," and "The Sinner's Comedy," by John Oliver Hobbes; "Without Dogma," Sieniewicz; "The Inquisitor," Stockton; "The Empress of Today," by Sara Jeannette Duncan; "A Man of Today," by Helen Mathers.

The entertainment committee is now engaged in arranging a course of lectures for the present year.

This is one of the main objects for which the association was organized and to carry out this purpose the directorship of the library is pledged. The best lecturers in the country will be secured and this will be one of the features of the association during the coming fall.

A WALKING MATCH.

The Fourth of July to be Marked by This Old-Time Sport.

Tomorrow, the glorious 4th, is to be signalized in Atlanta by the revival of an athletic sport that the city was wild about not many years ago. A six-hour walking match and a running match for a distance of five miles between two of the best known amateur teams in the south will be the attraction at the baseball park.

Interest chiefly centers in the five mile running race because of the prominence and popularity as well as the ability of the two contestants. They are Mr. Park Howell and Mr. C. W. O'Neil. Both of these gentlemen are known to be pedestrians of experience, endurance and grit and the best man of the two is the one who will run the race.

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BERRIEN ACTS.

Alapaha, Ga., July 2.—(Special)—This county voted for Clifton for secretary of state on Saturday, for M. T. McMillan for senator and T. M. Shaw for representative.

DO YOU NEED A REFRIGERATOR?

The Gurney is the best. It is the only one that can be kept absolutely clean and clean all day. It is superior from the fact that it possesses all the qualities of the best.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

The best on the market, and at bottom prices.

We are this week offering a big reduction in enamelware store goods.

Full line of Gas Stoves.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY.

ONE MORE WEEK

TO CLOSE OUT ODDS AND ENDS BEFORE OUR INVENTORY.

REMEMBER—SPECIAL PRICES ON EVERYTHING TO REDUCE QUANTITY.

DRY GOODS.

Just make your selections. We will make prices.

We want every possible sale that can be made.

Prices no object.

CHAMBERLIN,
JOHNSON & CO.

CARPETS.

We have made up from short lengths a fine line in Axminster, Moquette and Brussels Rugs that must be closed out.

If you want Carpets come this week.

See for yourselves.

CHAMBERLIN,
JOHNSON & CO.

FURNITURE.

Largest stock, lowest prices. Best goods, all guaranteed.

See the quality of ours and compare, and remember this week is the time.

CHAMBERLIN,
JOHNSON & CO.

SHOES—ODDS.

Ladies' fine Kid Oxfords, \$2 pair; regular price, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5; Burt, and other fine makes.

If you are going to the mountains buy your Russia and Russet Leather Shoes from us.

We make a specialty of Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes—carry the largest stock in the south.

We are headquarters for Fancy Slippers and carry the most complete line in Boys' Shoes in the city. See and price our goods.

JOHNSON & CO. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE COMPANY.

We knock out every one with prices and specialties. Hammocks, all styles and qualities, from 75 cents to \$4. 35 white Kid Boxing Gloves for \$1.30 per set of four. Lawn Tennis Rackets, Poles, Nets, Balls and Covers. Prices to suit all.

If you want to be up to the times you should buy your Baseball Mitts, Bats, Balls, Uniforms, etc. from us.

Spring Goods Catalogue mailed free.

Corner Peachtree St., and Edgewood Ave.

ATLANTA, GA.

STATE SAVINGS BANK vs. Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite. Spring term, 1894. No. 1 H St. Fulton superior court. Foreclosure of mortgage.

It appearing to the court by the petition of the State Savings Bank, a corporation duly organized and qualified, that Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite, on the 12th day of September, 1892, executed and delivered to said State Savings bank a mortgage on a tract of land situated in said county for all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, situated on the south side of Market street, between Peachtree and Marietta, 44½ feet running back uniform width to Dover street, a distance of 150 feet, bounded on the west by Ransom Miller's lot, on the north by the lot of James W. L. Shumate or George Thrasher and south by Dover street, being the same property contained in a deed from W. L. Shumate and his wife, dated June 19, 1884, recorded June 19, 1892, in book U. page 41, in the clerk's office of the superior court of said county, being the same as now known as No. 1 H St. Market street, on which are two-room frame houses, for the purpose of securing the payment of the sum of \$24, promissory notes for the sum of \$12, each, made by Eliza Strokes and Robert Saterwhite to the State Savings Bank one month apart, from the 12th day of September, 1892, payable to the said State Savings bank one month after maturity, at 6 per cent, and another for \$6,500 on central property to be placed on central property at 6 per cent. Our commission will be 4 per cent. G. W. ADAIR.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

THE ATLANTA BANKING COMPANY

AT THE CHAUTAUQUA

The Brilliant Concert of the Schumann Quartet Last Night.

MISS WUERTZ LEFT YESTERDAY

Colonel George W. Bain, of Kentucky, Lectures Tonight—He Is a Silver-Tongued Orator.

The Schumann quartet completely captured the chautauqua last night and the musical programme, which included a number of difficult selections, was one of marked brilliancy.

It rarely happens that a better company, or one with songs more varied and captivating, finds its way to this city. The audience was thoroughly delighted and for nearly two hours the flow of melody was uninterrupted.

The quartet is composed of the following artists: C. Norman Hassler, baritone; Samuel B. Johns, first tenor; Avery H. Hasler, second tenor, and Arthur C. Chaney, basso. The members of the quartet are all fine looking men and this is a very material item when it comes to the estimate which an audience places on a musical combination of this kind.

The quartet will remain with the chautauqua until the close of the session, and all who appreciate good music should hear them by all means before they leave the city.

Adieu to Miss Wuertz.

Miss Mary E. Wuertz, the brilliant and beautiful violinist, who has charmed the chautauqua for the last few days with her delightful instrumental solos, left the city yesterday afternoon.

Before leaving, however, Miss Wuertz was tendered a public reception at the Kimball house, and her many friends and admirers in Atlanta were given an opportunity to express their approval of her work in person. This was followed by a dinner for the last time was improved by quite a large number and the reception was highly gratifying to Miss Wuertz, who expressed, in a modest and happy manner, her profound gratitude and appreciation.

The next annual session of the chautauqua which meets in the summer of 1895, is sure to bring Miss Wuertz back to Atlanta. She expressed a desire to return and her last words, as her reception concluded yesterday morning, were "I hope to be with you again next year."

Last Night's Concert.

The exercises last evening were opened by the chautauqua chorus under Professor B. C. Davis.

A number of songs were rendered with the melody and sweetness characteristic of this great musical aggregation. The chorus has been a most delightful feature of the assembly and each session has been charmingly introduced by the chorus, which has continued uniformly since the beginning.

Mr. Williamson, at the close of the opening anthem by the chorus, stated that he would turn the audience over to the Schumann quartet, who would entertain the assembly.

The difficult songs which were rendered by the quartet, and by its several members individually, caught the ear of the crowd from the very start. The audience was won over to the quartet, and the programme was greeted with such applause that an encore was necessary. In one or two instances the members of the quartet were several times recalled and each appearance seemed to increase the enthusiasm of the audience.

Miss Hortense. Please received her usual ovation last night. Her voice, in its clear and musical tones, was a joy to the ear of the tabernacle and seemed to gather wonderful strength as she proceeded. She was twice recalled last night, in addition to the songs which were assigned to her on the programme for the evening.

Mr. James S. Burdette, who made his first appearance yesterday afternoon, was introduced to the audience again last night. His voice and manner of delivery and intonation were characterized by a high order of talent, together with exceptional powers of mimicry. He has a clear voice and a commanding presence, which greatly adds to the effect of his delivery. His first recitation was taken from the life of the old southern plantation and was a laughable representation of a Christmas dance. The next day he was invited by Mr. Burdette to perfection.

Mr. Burdette will appear again this afternoon and will be assisted by the Schumann quartet. His recitations yesterday were enjoyed to such an extent that a large crowd will gather to hear him this afternoon.

The following is the programme, except in the enclosed, which was carried out, with only a few variations, last night: Battle song—Robert Schumann—Schumann Quartet.

Polonaise—Mignon—Thomas—Miss Horton—Piano—Golden Moon—Ivan Caryl—Mr. A. H. Hassler.

Twilight—Dudley Buck—Schumann Quartet.

Requie—Alfred Pease—Mr. Chever.

Recital—selected—Mr. James S. Burdette.

Requie—Bach—Vogrich—Schumann Quartet.

Thine—Carl Romm—Mr. Johns.

"Open Now Thy Blue Eyes"—Massarier—Miss Hartense Pierse.

Song—W. H. Neidlinger—Mr. C. N. Hassler.

John Howard (written for the Schumann quartet)—Schumann Quartet.

Recital—selected—Mr. Burdette.

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Recital—selected—Mr. Burdette.

Requie—Bach—Vogrich—Schumann

Dirt!

Your watch needs cleaning and oiling once every eighteen months, if you would preserve its time-keeping qualities. Consider: In that time the balance wheel turns on its delicate axis 13,965,800 times; it does not "rest" at night, like ordinary machines, but keeps at its work unceasingly. You oil an engine or a sewing machine, or any other mechanical contrivance, daily or weekly; but that delicate instrument of precision—your watch—is allowed to go uncared for until it is clogged with dirt, and stops. The best of oil becomes thick and dirty in time; in this condition it wears the pivots, and destroys that exactness of their fit in the jewel-holes which is necessary to a correct performance. Let us look at your watch. We will give you a conscientious opinion as to whether it needs attention. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers.

fine whisky

is beneficial and conducive to health, when used in moderation. we sell fine whisky, in fact, its our "long suit" brands like "canadian club," "four aces," "o. o. p.," "old charter," "cleveland club" cannot be surpassed. come to us.

bluthenthal "b&b" & bickart,

44 and 46 marieetta st. phone 378. empty barrels for sale.

FRANK M. POTTS,
HENRY POTTS,
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

The Potts-Thompson
Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and keep everything that can be called for in their line.

7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House,
Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW DOCTORS.



All who visit the foreign doctors before August 2d will receive services two months free of charge. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. During the past month 531 visited the doctors and 276 were rejected as incurable. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office." No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

Now is the time for

Iced Tea.

Our RUSSIAN RESERVE and ELITE BLEND delight all who try them.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.

Phone 623. 320 and 322 Peachtree St.



A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician

The only optical plant run by electric power in the state. All the latest inventions for testing Eyesight; established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street.

PETER LYNCH,

Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St.
Branch Store 201 retails \$1.

In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand a usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, head and blue grass seeds, German millet, oats, rye, buckwheat, turnips, colts and all kinds of cereals, and those that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, of all kinds and sizes. He also supplies all kinds of dried beans and peas, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety in small pieces. Can and glass jars and cans, all kinds of dried vegetables and meat, all kinds of dried fruits and each filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks too numerous to mention here. 3200 cases.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Saturday, June 30, 1894.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Mathis v. Weaver, executor. Before Judge Butt. Marion superior court.

1. Where the distributee of an estate for an action against the administrator for an undeposited sum, described, and prays for a judgment in money, and another a resident of the same, or of another county, to whom the assets have been delivered by the administrator, and against whom there is no charge made that he converted, appropriated, or otherwise used them, or threatened any wrong as against the rights of the plaintiff, and on whom no demand for the assets has been made, is not entitled to a recovery of the property, defendant to the action; and as for him the petition sets forth no cause of action, legal or equitable, there being against the defendant no charge of waste of management nor of any conduct with the assets of the estate, except the placing of them, together with his own effects, in the hands of the creditor, and this not being alleged to be wrongful, done without his consent.

2. A defendant of the administrator being a non-resident in the county in which the suit was brought, and the original petition setting forth no cause of action as to him, his jurisdiction over him in that county could not be established, and the amendment made to the petition after the death of the administrator, the resident defendant, and before making his legal representative, a party.

Judgment reversed.

Little, Wimbish & Worrill and J. H. Bradford & Grimes and Thornton & Michael, contra.

Autrey v. Autrey. Before Judge Smith. Marion superior court.

1. Where land is rented for one year without any conveyance of an interest in the land itself, the right to possession and use for the year is disposed of by section 227 of the code, the estate whatever passes out of the landlord into the tenant. On the death of the landlord intestate, without any will, the land devolves to his heirs en masse with the right of possession previously disposed of by their ancestor to his tenant. They acquire no right to the possession of the estate, and are not entitled as heirs to the rent accruing for that year, whether the crops were planted or not, or after their ancestor's death. The rents and personalty and the right to collect and distribute it is in the personal representative of the descendant.

2. As to lands left by the intestate with the right of possession and use, and of the heirs take not only the land itself but the right to immediate possession subject to the quarantine and dower rights of the widow, if any, and to the power of the administrator to administer according to law. If there are no creditors and the administrator rents out the land, the acting receiver, when no need is to pay the expenses of administration, belongs to the heirs as such, although the legal right to collect is in the administrator. He is a mere trustee for them.

3. A creditor may not be a purchaser of all his interest in the land of the estate, which is silent both as to rents and the time of giving possession, no title to rents and business from the tenant, etc., at the time of the conveyance are occupied for the year in which the intestate died, if such tenants occupy under contracts with the administrator, and the administrator under contracts with the administrator, it is otherwise unless creditors or the expenses of administration are unsatisfied. Where the creditor, etc., sues, he will be entitled to no recovery of the rent he held retained title to the land, his unconditional vendee will succeed to this right to the rents accrued and collected after the change of ownership.

Judgment reversed.

T. L. Lewis, for plaintiff in error.

B. F. Simpson and Enoch Faw, contra.

Home Building & Loan Association v. Van Pelt. Before Judge Lumpkin. Fulton superior court.

The element of law this case is controlled by the prior decision made in the same case and reported in 87 Ga. 370. Upon all the essential elements of fact the evidence is clear and the court's finding that the plea of the defendant involved in the last trial was true, and the court committed no error in excluding evidence charged to the jury, or in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

S. Barnett and Candler & Thomson, for plaintiff in error.

John A. Wimpy, contra.

Cook & Coker v. City of Atlanta. Before Judge Van Epp. City court of Atlanta.

It is manifest that the increase of ordinary care on the part of the servant or the plaintiff, the consequences of the alleged negligence of the defendant could have been due to the fact that the plaintiff from the evidence relied upon for a recovery. There was no error in granting a nonsuit.

Judgment affirmed.

W. W. Haden, for plaintiffs in error.

J. A. Anderson and Fulton Colville, contra.

Carson v. City Council of Forsyth. Before Judge Hunt. Monroe superior court.

The title of the act of March 5th, 1875, (acts 1875, p. 165), touching the city of Forsyth, is sufficiently comprehensive to embrace the collection of taxes, and the power to tax, and the collection of taxes, and the relation to one subject matter only, to-wit: the municipal government of the city.

The amendatory act of 1879 (acts 1879-73, p. 269), is not unconstitutional for any reason specified in the assignments of error.

3. The imposition of an ad valorem tax upon property used under the act of 1875 or that of 1877, would not hinder the imposition of a specific tax on business as such, though the property taxed be used in the same way.

4. An act authorizing the municipal authorities of a city "to make such assessments and levy such taxes on the inhabitants of said city as to transact or to transact business there, and on such persons as live without the limits of said city, but who transact, or attempt to transact business within the limits of the same, as also to make such assessments and levy such tax for the safety, benefit, convenience and advantage of said city," is sufficiently comprehensive to authorize the imposition of a special tax on business as such, carried on in the city, and one class of such occupations may be taxed without taxing other classes.

5. The legal act of 1875 authorizes the issuing of executions for unpaid taxes, whether ad valorem or specific, due the city of Forsyth, and the collection of the same by levy and sale, and the amending act of 1879, which provides that the same occupations thereby authorized may be collected in the manner and by the means pointed out in the act of 1875. Where the same are in the city carrying on two separate and distinct occupations liable to taxation in different amounts, an execution may issue for the gross sum including the part of the specific tax for which such person is liable and in default.

6. It cannot be ruled as a matter of law that carrying on both a livery stable business and a stable stable business is not two occupations, but one only.

7. The execution not being attacked in the pleadings failure to specify on its face the particular occupations on which the tax was assessed, this question is not one for adjudication.

Judgment affirmed.

Stone & Clark and J. P. Carson, for plaintiff in error.

Berner & Bloodworth, contra.

Peysey & Co. v. McElveen Commission Co. Before Judge Sweat. Glynn superior court.

By the contract as alleged in the declaration, delivery by the sellers and payment by the purchasers, the time of payment set by the parties being agreed, and the declaration being silent as to any demand upon the defendant to pay at any time, or tender of the purchase money, and as to any readiness or willingness of the plaintiffs to perform on their part the conditions set forth in their contract, the action set up in the complaint for a specific performance of the contract is a total error to overrule the demurrer.

To allege merely that the defendant failed to deliver at the time agreed, no time or fact being specified, is not sufficient on the absence of the other requisite allegations to set forth any breach of the contract on their part.

Judgment reversed.

Johnson & Johnson, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

F. H. Harris and J. L. Harris, contra.

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